





person, since its incorporation, one hundred and thirty years ago, except in the year 1743, when a slave, in Mendon, murdered his mistress. The penalty of this large county, containing, on an average, for the last half century, about 65,000 inhabitants, has been very few colored inmates, though since the emancipation of the slaves, throughout this Commonwealth, by virtue of its Constitution adopted in 1780, both the law and the practice have been to deal with colored as with white offenders; whilst before that period, slaves who stole were summarily flogged to a whipping-post, or a pump, and there punished as severely as their exasperated masters' discretion would permit.

G. A.

## Gov. Polk.

Gov. Polk, of Tennessee, comes out boldly on the Texas question in answer to a letter to him on the subject. He says—

"You request from me an explicit expression of opinion upon this question of annexation. Having at no time entertained any opinions upon public subjects which I was unwilling to avow, it gives me pleasure to comply with your request; whilst, in the declaration of my views, I am in favor of the immediate re-annexation of Texas to the territory and government of the United States. I entertain no doubt as to the power or the expediency of the re-annexation." [Re-annexed!]

"Let Texas be re-annexed, and the authority and laws of the United States be established and maintained within her limits, as also in the Oregon territory, and let the fixed policy of our government be, not to permit Great Britain, or any other foreign power, to plant a colony or hold dominion over any portion of the people or territory of either."

## Texas—Important.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday, in the course of a leading article of great length and power on the "Texas Question Once More," fully confirms the statement first published in *The Liberator*, that the Executive has been moving troops to the frontier of Texas, in anticipation of hostilities with Mexico, and says—

"Without waiting for the ratification of the written Treaty, and even before transmitting it to the Senate, the President is putting in execution his understanding with the President of Texas. The troops of the United States are already in motion. On the 27th of last month, the 3d Regiment of United States Infantry left Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, for Fort Jessup, on the Texian line, and on the first day of this month, the 4th Regiment of Infantry received orders also to depart for Fort Jessup; the two regiments numbering eight hundred or a thousand men. Of the Cavalry, several companies (late Rifle) are already on the ground at Fort Jessup. The stipulated amount of naval force is also being sent. The amount of force thus ordered to rendezvous in the Gulf of Mexico, is stated in the New Orleans Bulletin of the third of this month at seventeen ships, to be under the command of Commodore Conner. These movements corroborate the information which we have received of the stipulations in which the Executive of the United States entered with President Houston, preliminary to or contemporaneously with the Treaty."

The Army of Annexation. Day before yesterday, eight companies of the third regiment of the United States Infantry, passed down the river from St. Louis in the steamer and tugboat *Marion*, bound for Fort Jessup, on the frontiers of Texas. This regiment is composed of hardy, soldier-like men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Hitchcock. The accomplished band of the regiment played several beautiful airs during the stay of the *Marion* at our levee, which thrilled every listener with noble and martial emotions. No company of steamer *Marion* dragons, belonging to the regiment, not being able to find room for themselves and horses in the crowded boat, will soon pass down in another steamer.—*Ficksburg Sentinel*, May 2.

## From the Herald of Freedom.

New-England Convention. There is hope in the auspicious sound. It is the battle cry for the World's Liberties. But tyranny has made its way into it, and has set up its camp and headquarters there under the out-louding banner of freedom. The Arch Enemy of human disenthralment is entrenched on the hills of New-England, and the spirit of its hundred strong holds is sent heavenward to heaven, over her gallant metropolis. Sacred tyranny and despotism hold camp and court on the Tremont hills of Boston. Daniel Webster told a truth he was unaware of, when he said in his great speech, that the last great battle for Liberty was to be fought there, on the ground where he thought it had its origin. He was thinking of Bunker hill and Faneuil hall and British taxation. I am thinking of the religion imported here by that same Britain, before the revolution, and reinforced by her since: the religion of the gallows, the bayonet, and the whip and chain of slavery. This is the despotism that enforces slavery on the slave, and the despotism that holds back its car wheels by its mysterious power over the people. Its headquarters are in Boston. Hither, then, will anti-slavery go up to assault it. I know not at what stage we are of the battle. I know not whether the Saratoga and the Yorktown conflicts—or even the Trenton and Bunker hill—have been fought, or whether the battle of the revolution is not to be accomplished without fiercer demonstration, and a more desperate struggle on the part of the foe, than have yet been witnessed. They cannot have charged upon us yet with their "Old Guard." They cannot have given us their pitched—their death battle. I think sometimes we have hardly as yet compelled them to come to the field, whatever it be before us—battle or triumph—if battle, it is to be fought. Slavery is to be exterminated, and Humanity let out of prison and fetters. The uttered Truth is to do it, and the Speech that is to utter it is first to be made free.

Up, then, Abolitionists, to Boston, on the 28th. Let your hosts fill all the wide spaces of that Marlborough Chapel. Be there in numbers like a siege of the city—that your meeting place cannot be Chapel or Hall, or wide Tabernacle—but the city's Common, mowed by the open sky, and let that roof be reached and made to rebound, by the loud cry for Humanity, sent sternly up to Heaven.

But no more than this! It is to be all there. It will be a Convention; but meaning—opening together—gathering, not conventional embodying, let it be free. Let it exemplify its great end and object. Let humanity be held absolutely sacred and inviolable there, individually sacred. Gathered together, not held—stratified, not bound,—met in behalf of its feeblest and lowliest example, that may stray in there from the world's cold common, allowed by the welcoming width of your portals; not in behalf of its majorities, or its public, it is individual humanity, that has been cloven down, and it is to her, anti-slavery's helping hand must be extended. The multitude, the strong, the able and the sufficient need no intercession.

I learn the Anti-Slavery Ministry has returned to its New-Hampshire hills from the west and south. I need not give any hint of warning to be at the great meeting. It will be there, in entire chorus and strength. Let not a "wood-note" of it remain behind. Not a voice can be spared. Humanity will miss it, if one should be wanting. It will be missed like a string on the Norwegian violin. Anti-slavery expects her full band. And she expects her full martial roll. But no more of these words. The time, the place, the day and the hour and the whereabouts of the 11th New-England Convention,—you have them, and it is enough.

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## American Anti-Slavery Society.

Dear Bro. Leavitt.—It is published in the newspapers that I offered prayer at the opening of the meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the other day, in New-York. This is true; but I am entirely unwilling, after the scenes of that day, to be suspected of giving the slightest countenance to the sentiments and spirit there developed. I have never, indeed, been connected with that Society, but I have been disposed to cultivate a good feeling for them as early and zealous friends of humanity, and have endeavored to heal the division between themselves and new organizations. I am now satisfied, however, that I cannot, and that such would be, co-operate with the leading spirits of that Society, nor with the Society itself, so long as they express admiration of language and sentiments such as I heard uttered, avowed and applauded on Tuesday last.

Yours for Christ and humanity.

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May 10th, 1844.  
Dr. Dr. Brisbane has at last distinctly defined his position. It is useless to try to sit on two stools at the same time. We like frankness and decision.—*Lib.*

## From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

## Business Meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society for 1844.

The American Anti-Slavery Society met, for the transaction of business, on Tuesday, May 7, in Concert Hall, at half-past 3 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by the President, William Lloyd Garrison. The following persons were appointed as Secretaries: William A. White, Paulina S. Wright, and C. L. Remond. On motion of Wendell Phillips, a Committee of twenty-five was appointed, to bring before the Society the necessary business. The President nominated as the Committee: Wendell Phillips, Peter Libby, S. S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, Abby Kelley, Caroline Weston, J. M. McKim, Edmund Jackson, E. D. Hudson, Edmund Quincy, Ellis G. Loring, J. S. Gibbons, E. M. Davis, C. L. Remond, C. G. Burleigh, H. Clapp, Jr., Adin Ballou, Francis Jackson, W. P. Powell, Thos. Earle, Joseph Southwick, J. Hutchinson, F. Douglass, J. C. Hathaway. On motion of W. Phillips, the President was added, and power given the Committee to add to their number. On motion, Joseph C. Hathaway, Isaiah C. Ray, and G. S. Burleigh, were appointed a Committee on finance and the roll.

C. C. Burleigh moved that the question of amendment to the Constitution of the Society be taken up. The amendment proposed was that the Society be located wherever the Society may direct, it being necessary, under the existing provision, that a majority of the Committee shall be located in New-York. The amendment is as follows: In article 6th, strike out the words "in New-York," and insert in their place the words "in the United States," at its annual meeting shall determine.

The passage of the amendment was discussed by Wendell Phillips, Abby Kelley, Parker Pillsbury and H. Clapp, Jr. The last gentleman incidentally alluded to the "Anti-Slavery Standard," its course not being in consonance with his views. He considered the tendency of the Standard to be leaning towards Henry Clay and the whig cause; and although he believed the Standard to be honest and sincere in its sentiments, he wished to expose what he considered as adverse to the cause which it advocated. The discourse of Mr. Clapp was mainly an avowal of his political opinions, as relating to the advancement of anti-slavery.

The amendment was passed unanimously. A motion was then proposed that the executive committee be located, during the next year, in Boston. This was discussed by Messrs. Ballou, Brown, Greene, Clapp, Van Rensselaer, Foster, and Libby. It was contended that, to appoint the station at Boston would be going to the aid of slavery, and the beneficial action of the society might thus in a measure be lessened. On the other hand, it was said that Boston is "head quarters" of the anti-slavery cause, and that its friends look to that city for their chief support. On motion, the subject was laid on the table. The Treasurer's report, for the year ending May 7th, 1844, was presented, and referred to by Mr. Davis and Mr. Robinson, as an auditing committee. The following resolutions were then presented by Wendell Phillips:

Resolved, That the only bright spot we can see, in the foul plan of annexing Texas to this country, is the hope that the very depth of its infamy may stun the drunken indifference of the people into sobriety, and awaken them to the duty of tramping under foot a Constitution which has brought them nothing but disaster and disgrace.

Resolved, That in the easy credulity with which the mass of the people receive the paltering equivocation of leading statesmen on the subject of the annexation of Texas, we see the clearest evidence that it will take place ere long—that we hereby protest against such annexation, in the name of the Constitution, of Justice and Humanity, as utterly null and void; and record our conviction that, upon its consummation, there is no longer left for the people of the free States, but to call a convention for the purpose of forming a new Constitution, and form a real Union.

Resolved, That fourteen years of warfare against the slave power have convinced us that every act done in support of the American Union rivets the chain of slavery that binds the colored people to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be over the ruins of the present American Church, and the grave of the present Union.

Resolved, That the abolitionists of this country should make it one of the primary objects of their agitation, to dissolve the American Union.

The action on these resolutions was deferred, and after a song, by Jesse Hutchinson, the meeting adjourned till Wednesday morning, at half past nine o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8.

The Society met, pursuant to adjournment, at Concert Hall, at half-past 9 o'clock, the singing being opened by Mr. J. C. Hathaway. The motion, which was laid on the table yesterday, that the executive meetings shall henceforth be held in Boston, was brought up for consideration, and unanimously carried. The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Wendell Phillips, being in order, a motion was made to amend the first clause, by inserting "to be fought there, on the ground where he thought it had its origin." He was thinking of Bunker hill and Faneuil hall and British taxation. I am thinking of the religion imported here by that same Britain, before the revolution, and reinforced by her since: the religion of the gallows, the bayonet, and the whip and chain of slavery. This is the despotism that enforces slavery on the slave, and the despotism that holds back its car wheels by its mysterious power over the people. Its headquarters are in Boston. Hither, then, will anti-slavery go up to assault it. I know not at what stage we are of the battle. I know not whether the Saratoga and the Yorktown conflicts—or even the Trenton and Bunker hill—have been fought, or whether the battle of the revolution is not to be accomplished without fiercer demonstration, and a more desperate struggle on the part of the foe, than have yet been witnessed. They cannot have charged upon us yet with their "Old Guard." They cannot have given us their pitched—their death battle. I think sometimes we have hardly as yet compelled them to come to the field, whatever it be before us—battle or triumph—if battle, it is to be fought. Slavery is to be exterminated, and Humanity let out of prison and fetters. The uttered Truth is to do it, and the Speech that is to utter it is first to be made free.

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May 10th, 1844.  
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Constitution was not at fault; it was the executive body who misinterpreted that instrument, and upheld principles it did not contain; and if the true intent and meaning of the Constitution were adhered to, there would not be a single slave in the United States. He trusted that the time was now at hand, when the Supreme Court would decide that every human being not confined in prison for crime, and not by the just course of law, was a free man. He moved that the clause reflecting against the Constitution, should be stricken out. This was seconded by Mr. White, and the resolutions were finally laid on the table.

Dr. Smith then presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It appears from the criminal statistics of Massachusetts, that there was in 1843, one in 21 of the free colored people of Massachusetts in jails and houses of correction; therefore,

Resolved, That this Society instruct its agents in Massachusetts to inquire,

1st. Whether it is the result of emancipation on the colored population.

2d. Whether it be the consequence of those now in jail being escaped slaves from the South, wherein petty larceny is not punished by imprisonment, and have committed those crimes in ignorance of the true administration of punishing the free colored people on less evidence, and more rigorously, than the whites.

The passage of the above resolution was discussed by Messrs. Smith, Burleigh, Phillips, Hathaway, and Van Rensselaer. Mr. Earle wished the subject brought generally before the people, and he therefore presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to Congress the instituting of an inquiry, by committee, by the officers of the United States, in reference to the proportion of deaf, dumb, insane, blind and idiotic, be correct; whether the largest proportion of aged people is found among the slaves or the free people of color; whether the free colored people are easily escape conviction and receive as light sentences for crime, as the whites; which are most clear of larceny, the slaves or the free people of color; whether the free colored people are more addicted to crime than recently emancipated whites, or other up-proposed persons of other nations; and which is the most moral in all respects, the emancipated population of the West Indies and of the United States, or the slaveholding population of the Southern States.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be signed by the officers of this Society, and read before both Houses of Congress.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet at half-past three.

On Wednesday afternoon the meeting was called to order by the President. The resolutions before the Society were laid on the table, and the following offered as a substitute by Wendell Phillips:

Resolved, That political union in any form, between a slaveholding and free community, must necessarily involve the latter in the guilt of slavery. Therefore, Resolved, That secession from the present United States government is the duty of every abolitionist; since no one can take office, or throw a vote for another to hold office, under the United States Constitution, without violating his anti-slavery principles, and thus making himself an abettor of the slaveholder in his sin.

A very animated discussion arose on these resolutions, which were supported by Wendell Phillips and S. S. Foster, and opposed by Arnold Buffum, Ellis Gray Loring, and Thomas Earle.

After a song by the Hutchinsons, the meeting adjourned till Thursday, at 9 o'clock.

## THURSDAY, MAY 9.

The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock by F. Jackson, and opened by a song from the Hutchinsons. The resolutions relative to a dissolution of the Union were taken up, and Mr. Earle offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the northern States immediately to dissolve their connection with slavery, either by an alteration of the Constitution, or a dissolution of the American Union.

The resolution was laid on the table to allow a motion to be introduced, requesting the speakers to confine themselves within fifteen minutes. The motion was lost. The discussion being resumed, the following address on the subject of the resolutions was read by the President:

To the Friends of Freedom in the U. States.

The American Anti-Slavery Society, on this, its tenth anniversary, and at this crisis in the history of the country, would make a fresh declaration of its principles, and more clearly define its future action, to the American people, respecting the national compact.

In regard to the enslavement of one-sixth portion of the inhabitants of this land, it holds—

1. That such enslavement is the embodiment of the greatest amount of impiety toward God, and of outrage to man.

2. That under no circumstances is it to be excused or tolerated, especially among a people claiming to be republican and Christian.

3. That it convicts the American nation of being perfidious, hypocritical, oppressive and atheistic; beyond all parallel or competition in the history of nations since the creation of the world, inasmuch as they proclaim it to be a self-evident truth, that 'all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

4. That, being a heinous sin, it is retributively a terrible scourge; being at war with human rights, it is necessarily at war with human interests; being omnipotent in its sway, it is naturally insatiate in its desire for unlimited extension; being a denial of the brotherhood of the human race, it is consequently the acme of inhumanity, and the 'sum of all villainies.'

5. That it ought to be immediately and forever abolished.

In regard to the existing national compact, the Society holds—

1. That it is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell,' inasmuch as it is effected by a bloody compromise, which is still in force, involving the sacrifice of millions of our race on the altar of slavery.

2. That it enjoins obligations and duties, which are incompatible with allegiance to God, and with the enjoyment of freedom and equal rights.

3. That the natural consequences of it have followed its adoption, in swift and frightful succession—to wit: the wide extension and vigorous growth of slavery and the slave trade—the multiplication of the victims of oppression from half a million to nearly three millions—the establishment by law, in one half of the country, of a vast system of lawlessness, robbery, murder, and heathenism—the denial of the right of petition, and the free exercise of speech in Congress—the imprisonment and enslavement of northern seamen in southern ports, on account of their complexion—the complete subjugation of the general government to the will and service of the slave power—the other corruption of the politics, morals, and religion of the people—the robbery of the North of its hard-earned wealth, to a vast amount, and the degradation and impoverishment of northern laborers—and, finally, the outlawry from one half of the republic, of every outspoken and uncompromising friend of God and liberty.

4. That, however just or equal in theory, it being in practice an insupportable despotism, duty requires the friends of impartial liberty and a righteous government, to withdraw from this compact their support and allegiance, and by a moral and peaceful revolution to effect its overthrow; in accordance with the doctrines laid down in the American Declaration of Independence, namely, 'That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of human rights, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that govern-

ments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.'

5. That no harmonious or just political union can possibly exist between freemen and tyrants, nor will they ever attempt to form such union; because they serve two rival deities, worship at two different altars, pursue fiercely antagonistical interests, estimate the rights of man by two different standards, and seek the downfall of each other.

Henceforth, therefore, until slavery be abolished, the watchword, the rallying cry, the motto on the banner of the American Anti-Slavery Society shall be, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!'

To accomplish this sublime resolution, the Society registers its sacred pledge—

1. To sound the tocsin of 'disunion from slaveholders,' continually in the ear of the nation.

2. To spare no pains to convince the people of the North, that they cannot remain in partnership with men-stealers, without being involved in the guilt and danger of the slave system; and, therefore, it is their duty to cease co-operating with those monsters, in the same government, and under the same Constitution.

3. To make withdrawal from the actual government a prominent subject of discussion in its official organ, the Anti-Slavery Standard.

4. To put into the field, as far as its means will allow, able and uncompromising advocates of immediate and unconditional emancipation, a free government, and a true independence.

5. To give no countenance to any political party, which is in favor of continuing in alliance with the slaveholding States, or which is for allowing slaveholders to act in the national halls of legislation, or for entrusting them with any of the interests of freemen.

6. To persuade northern voters, that the strongest political influence which they can wield for the overthrow of slavery, is to cease sustaining the existing compact, by withdrawing from the polls, and calmly waiting for the time when a righteous government shall supersede the institutions of tyranny.

7. To circulate throughout the free States, a pledge for signatures on the part of men, women, and children, that they will faithfully co-operate with each other, on the comprehensive basis of disunion from slaveholders, and withdraw from all active participation in the affairs of the present slaveholding government of the United States. And, finally,

8. To endeavor to effect, by all just and peaceful means, such a change in the public sentiment of the North, as shall convince the South that nothing but the immediate abolition of slavery can make us a united people.

Certain that its present position is sustained by reason, justice, and humanity—impregnable to every assault—revolutionary, only as it is reformatory—the most decisive and the only consistent issue that can be made with the slaveholding oligarchy—carrying the battle to the gate, and assailing the enemy in the very citadel of his trust—and relying for success on the prayers of the good, on the benedictions of the oppressed, on the smiles of approving heaven, on the promises of divine revelation, and on the victorious arm of the God of justice—the American Anti-Slavery Society goes forth to the conflict with a serene countenance, a chastened enthusiasm, an elastic step, and a courageous spirit; without stopping to ascertain how many are prepared to rally under its standard, or what new toils, sacrifices and trials it may be called to encounter. To be in the right is to be more than multitudinous on the score of numbers, and in the path that leads to a sure and glorious victory; and who that fears God, or loves his fellow-man, or reveres liberty, or compassionate toward-trodden humanity, will not say it is right to give the cry to the four winds of heaven, in a tone louder than the roar of the surging ocean, and mightier than the voice of many thunders, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! Friends of freedom!'

'Conspire! conspire! Singly, ye shall be weak as water! Singly, like sheep to slaughter, By tyrants evermore ye shall be led, Singly, each one of you must stand, His only shield—his his own right hand. Exposed to every dart unbelieved, Thus tyrants have subdued, And do will subdue, The many to the few! Oh! men—ye long of freedom and of feud, But victims made anew— At last conspire! In one immortal cause as brothers blend, To one immortal end! Be knit in one, and move As one gigantic body, strong To cope with injury and wrong! Holy conspiracy of brothers! Unlift your myriad hands! Oh! not to strike or wound—not unto others As do to you have done. Not when God looketh on, Be you in contrast—not comparison! Together breathe, as one— Together say, In the great name of Peace, 'Contention's fire Do we put out, and, spite of wrong and ire, We proclaim, that none gainsays, Justice and right be done!'

Wm. A. White and James McCune Smith opposed, and C. L. Remond and S. S. Foster supported the address.

The following amendment was offered by Wm. H. Channing:

Resolved, That as the sin of the people of the United States, in enslaving our brethren, has been, and is, an *avowed sin*, so should our general regard be an *avowed regard*, and therefore, having, as a nation, in the adoption of our slaveholding Constitution, committed a hypocritical outrage upon the original principle of our national life, which is HUMANITY, we should now, as a nation, confess our sin, and make a public confession of it, and, as a nation, adopt a new Constitution, which shall be just to each and every member of this nation, and enable us to realize in deed and in truth the errors or *TRUTHS*, which is our *destiny and duty*, and will be our glory.

Remarks were made by W. H. Channing, E. G. Loring, C. C. Burleigh, and Edmund Quincy.

The meeting adjourned till half past 3.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The meeting was called to order at half past 3, by the President.

The discussion on the address relative to a dissolution of the Union, was continued by Messrs. Tanner, Brown of Buffalo, (formerly a slave), Van Rensselaer, and Garrison, in the affirmative, and Messrs. Child and Earle in the negative.

The meeting was called to order by the President. A short discussion took place relative to the question before the Society; after which, Henry Clapp, Jr. offered the following resolution:

Whereas, no institution is more hostile to the anti-slavery movement than the professedly Christian churches, and whereas, from her position, her high professions, her deep hold upon the affections of the people, and her immense influence, she ought to be first among the foremost in the ranks of freedom; and whereas, by countenance and cooperation with so base an institution, we do thereby sustain the American slave system, with holy sanctions, and entrench it behind religious barriers; therefore,

Resolved, as the deliberate opinion of this Society, that it is the duty of every true abolitionist to withdraw entirely from the support of said institution, and

to hold her up before the people as hypocritical in profession, infamous in practice, as having usurped the name of Christian Church, and as being one of the greatest obstacles in the way of immediate emancipation.

The resolution was passed without discussion.

The Annual Report was presented by Mr. Child, and a motion was made by Mr. Jackson, that the reading of the Report be dispensed with, and the Report referred to the Executive Committee, to take such action as they may see fit. After a debate on the subject, the motion was adopted.

The following resolution was offered from the Business Committee:

Resolved, That we highly disapprove that part of the recently published letter of Cassius M. Clay, because it implies that it is right for us to vote, since, to commit sin as an official agent, merely because that sin may not himself have seen the sin in the light in which we see it, thus making the eyes of the candidate, instead of the voter, the guide of the voter's action; and increases the responsibility of the right to vote for a slaveholder at the next election, and wrong forever after—propositions which we consider utterly at war, not only with sound morality, but also with practical common sense.

The two following amendments were offered by Mr. Child:

Resolved, That we hail with delight, Cassius M. Clay's late act of justice and humanity, in emancipating his slaves, and his noble attitude against slavery in a slave State.

Resolved, That we regard with satisfaction the letter of Henry Clay, in relation to the annexation of Texas.

The whole subject was laid on the table.

The report concerning John Quincy Adams, offered by Thomas Earle, from a committee appointed at a meeting of the society in Philadelphia, was offered. It was moved by Dr. Smith, to amend it by inserting the clause, that the society cordially approve of the noble stand taken by J. Q. Adams, in the House of Representatives, in behalf of the right of petition. The subject was finally laid on the table, and the report ordered not to be printed during one month, unless a minority report, by Messrs. R. Purvis and D. L. Child, shall be sooner ready to appear.

The following resolutions were offered by Henry Clapp, Jr., and on motion, laid on the table, and the subject of the report, was referred to the Executive Committee, to take such action as they may see fit.

Resolved, That we hail with delight, Cassius M. Clay's late act of justice and humanity, in emancipating his slaves, and his noble attitude against slavery in a slave State.

Resolved, That we regard with satisfaction the letter of Henry Clay, in relation to the annexation of Texas.

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though it is ill adapted to effect its purpose. There are few facts to substantiate his assertions, but perhaps they will appear in the concluding half. The whole of the letter is not inserted in the present number. The writer does not seem to be deeply imbued with the feeling, 'Duty is ours, consequences are God's'; neither to entertain any abhorrence of slavery. 'Amicus is he'; as he very deliberately compares the condition of our poor, to that of the slaves in the southern States, giving Friends here a copious portion of advice to attend to the redress of the grievances which press so heavily on the poor of this nation. Very good advice it is, but not when set up as a screen to hide a greater evil. Oh! It makes one's very heart sick to hear a disciple of the excellent Woolman, talk of Friends 'doing all that their sense of propriety and the peculiar aspect of the question permit.' What sort of propriety would it be that restricted our exertions, or what peculiar aspect would the question wear, if our nearest and dearest connections were dragging out their existence on the cotton fields of Alabama, amid the rice swamps of Carolina? But I have not time to say more than that nothing affords a surer indication of the blighting effects of slavery, than the effect which a proximity to it has on the minds of the successors of those noble men, who, at the cost of such self-sacrificing exertions, succeeded in purifying our Society from its deadly stain.

Farewell, my dear friend.

ELIZABETH PEASE.

**Texas.—The Prospect.**

Since the days of Caligula, a more unscrupulous and desperate demagogue and tyrant than John Tyler has not ascended to power. Come what may, he and his cabinet are manifestly determined to secure the annexation of Texas, at the present session of Congress—and we still believe they will succeed, if not by the adoption of the treaty by the Senate, in some other shape, and by another process. Already we are engaged in a *quasi* war with Mexico, by the disposal of a portion of the naval and military power of that nation, so as to aid Texas, and overawe Mexico. The risk, so far as Texas is concerned, is small. That lick-spittle of southern power, and base pandering to slave-fetters, Lewis Cass, is out in a letter in favor of immediate annexation. So is Com. Stewart. So is Levi Woodbury. So is Gov. Polk. So is C. J. Ingersoll. So is Dixon H. Lewis. So are the Democratic presses generally. A memorial in favor of this diabolical scheme, signed by one hundred traitors to freedom and their country, has been presented in the U. S. Senate, from the town of Worcester, in this State!! Their names we shall put on record, to be handed out to posterity for execration. 'Make a chain—for the land is filled with blood.' Now for the issue—**NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!** It must be met promptly.

**Washingtonian Rally.**

Thursday next the day assigned for the Grand Washingtonian rally of Teetotalers on Boston Common for 'all New-England, and as many out of it as may wish to be present; for 'all New-England' is fast getting to be understood as embracing 'all creation.' The rail-road fare on that day is to be considerably reduced, so as to insure an immense gathering. The spectacle will doubtless be a very imposing one, and in all respects gratifying, *except the attendance of the military companies.* Gov. Briggs has promised to attend, and will of course make a speech; and it is due to him to say that he has long been 'a staunch teetotaler.' Now that Washingtonianism is riding on the topmost wave of popular reform, we call upon the Washingtonian army to unite, with the Anti-Slavery forces, and to join in Freedom's cry—**'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!'**

**Crowd, crowd to the Convention!**

Abolitionists! will you allow yourselves, with such a cause as yours, and with such professions on your lips, to be put to open shame on the score of zeal self-devotion, energy and enterprise, by your infatuated whig and demagogic fellow-citizens? Remember the late whig gathering at Baltimore! See what demonstration the democrats are resolved to make in the same city, on the 27th instant! If you are not multitudinous like them, is that a reason why you should not do what you *can*—*rally as you may!* You can, if you will, make the approaching New-England Convention unequipped in point of numbers, spirit and power, since 1833. Freedom and Humanity demand that none be missing when the muster-roll is called. Remember the day—Tuesday next; the place, Marlboro' Chapel!

¶ Such of the friends in the city as can accommodate any of the throng of delegates, are earnestly requested to leave word at 25 Cornhill. Crowd a little!

**Anniversary in New-York.**

If the reader will turn to the 'Refuge of Oppressed,' he will find some characteristic articles from the New-York Herald, Sun, Courier & Enquirer, respecting our late anniversary in that city. Their misrepresentation and slang are joined in by the Boston Morning Chronicle, alias the Emancipator. All these papers coalesced as harmoniously in 1840, after the secession from the Parent Society. They highly complimented the seceders, and caused the faithful adherents to the Society to be mobbed and hunted in the streets. The Chronicle is welcome to such allies.

**NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.**

The annual N. E. Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in BOSTON, at the Marlboro' Chapel, on **THURSDAY, May 28th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.** The Abolitionists of New-England and of the U. States are earnestly invited to attend this most interesting and important gathering. The Hutchinson Family will be present, and eloquent advocates of the slave's eternal crime. Long enough has our time and effort been lavished upon fragmentary movements. This time demand a union of all reformers upon some great policy which shall aim at the destruction of that which gives birth to priestcraft, kingcraft, slavery, war, intemperance, poverty, crime, their excessive toil, disease, and premature death. We want a reform that is universal, not partial—that recognizes and exposes crime, tyranny and oppression, wherever it exists, and under whatever form it manifests itself.

The questions involving the Church, State, Slavery, War, individual property-holding communities, and others equally important, will properly come before the meeting for discussion.

Mrs. Rose of New-York, and other eloquent advocates of Social Reform, will be present.

Boston, May 15, 1844. JOHN A. COLLINS.

**AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.**

The public anniversary meeting of this Society will be held at the Central Church in Worcester on Monday, the 22nd instant, at half past 7 o'clock P. M. The annual report will be presented, and an address delivered by Dr. Walter Channing. The public in general—ladies and gentlemen—are respectfully invited to attend.

**NOTICE.**

**J. P. COBURN**

WILL accommodate a few respectable persons on board with board and lodgings, by the day or week, at his house, at the corner of Southack and Bulwark streets. If. May 24



